TERMS:

Datt.y per annum, (in advance,) - - - \$10 00 The semi-weekly perannum, For six menths,

All letters must be addressed (free of postage) costmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly ex-ert themselves in extending the circulation of this paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate JANUARY 27, 1845.

GEORGE W. CHARLES, to be Collector of Custon for the District of Camden, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Elizabeth City, North Caro-

ARTHUR F. HOLMES, to be Appraiser at Charles ton, South Carolina, vice Charles Kiddell, deceased OCTAVUS COHEN, to be Navy Agent for the port of Savannah, Georgia, vice William Mackay, re

WM. B. Scorr, to be Navy Agent for the Nav Yard in the City of Washington and for the Navy

BENJAMA HERRIOTT, to be Navy Agent for the port of Charleston, South Carolina. ANDREW K. Long, now a Lieutenant, to be a Con

mander in the Navy from 12th October, 1844. JAMES C. WILLIAMSON, now a passed Midshipman to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from 12th October

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 28, 1845. The following notice to Mariners has been receive ed at this Department from Thomas Aspinwall, United States Consul at London :

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON. 4th December, 1844.

The following notice having been communicated to this Corporation by direction of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the same is reprin ed by order of this Board for the general information of Mariners.

J. HERBERT, Secretary.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, November 27, 1844. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Lights on the coast of Corsica. The French Government has announced that the following lights have been established on the wester

side of the island of Corsica: 1. A fixed light on Revellata Point at the wester entrance of the Gulf of Calvi, in latitude 43 degs. 35 mins., 10 secs. N., and 8 degs., 43 mins., 50 secs. E of Greenwich.

The lighthouse is 28 feet high; the light stands 290 feet above the level of the sea; and in clear weather it will be seen the distance of 18 miles.

2. An intermitting light on the summit of Sangui naro island, at the entrance of the Gulf of Ajaccio in latitude 41 degs., 52 mins., 50 secs. N., and longitude 8 degs., 35 mins., 50 secs. E. of Greenwich.

flash, which is preceded and followed by a short interval of darkness; but the light will not quite disappear within the distance of 10 miles. The lighthouse is 52 feet high; and the light stands 321 feet above

22 mins., 10 secs. N., longitude 9 degs., 11 mins., 20 secs. E. of Greenwich.

This light will revolve once every minute, but will not quite disappear within the distance of 10 miles. The lighthouse is 52 feet high, and the light is 324 favor or regard, and the first majority that obtains feet above the level of the sea. In very clear weather it may possibly be seen 27 miles.

THE SNEAKING CLIQUE.

Nothing can be more apparent than that the clique, of which the Globe was the organ, and which had cast every thing upon the hazard of hue that becomes the deed. Mr. Van Buren's die, were not only furiously hostile to the wise statesmen and patriots who procured the adoption of the two-thirds rule in the B ltimore Convention; and utterly averse to the nomination of Colonel Polk; but that they were one and all violently and irreconcilably opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas. The entire dynasty had deliberately taken grounds against the measure, and Mr. Van Buren, acting as the organ of the Globe clique, and of the Northern heirs apparent, that had been designated to succeed nim, was never advertisement of a runaway bantling : more astonished in his life than to behold his proclamation wholly disregarded and disobeyed by the Democracy of the country. And he was so completely astounded by the proceedings of the Convention, that had also despised the lash of the Globe, (which was well laid on,) that he has never yet recovered his natural composure; for he saw at a glance that the dictatorial dynasty was overthrown at one fell swoop, and that the Albany Regency was no more.

Subsequently the Globe was compelled to Subsequently the Globe was compelled to has a copy of that pamphie, and will send it to us, any money in his hands not otherwise provided for bend to the storm—for it had to bow or break— we will be greatly obliged."

Subsequently the Globe was compelled to has a copy of that pamphie, and will send it to us, any money in his hands not otherwise provided for by law, the sum of \$25,000 for the erection of suitabut its animosity for all who were particeps ble occasion. And in the mean time its con- we have owned it, now upwards of three years, it stant efforts are used to destroy indirectly, and states what is without any foundation in truth. in detail, the very men who furnished the The Madisonian never had the slightest share means—the Texas question—of its defeat. For of the printing alluded to, and never received, from Vermont, passed by the Legislature of that State, directing their Senators and requestthis purpose that print has assumed to be in fa- nor desired to receive, one cent of the spoils. sails Messrs. Tyler and Cambon for their hos-tility to the measure! Surely no intelligent and gave it to Mr. Thomas Allen, printer to hostile to it in every form. He moved that the reso man can be deceived and duped by such vile the Senate.

is yet, the New York Evening Post. There is it had agreed to give. Whether or not it has doubtless an identity of sentiment and of de- paid it since, we have not learned. sign existing between the two prints. They both assail Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun on the same grounds; but the latter cannot dissemble as much as the former. The Post reiterates all the assaults on the Administration, but at the same time confesses its opposition to Annexation; the Globe assails, but pretends to be more zealously in favor of that measure than the this Court, dismissing this case because the citation was read twice and referred to the Committee of Administration. Thus we see them both as is not signed as directed by the act of Congress of Claims. sailing the Administration for "getting up the Texas bomb;" one pretending to be in favor of James A. Stuart, et al. The argument of this cause the "plot;" the other heartily opposed to it; was concluded by Mr. Walker for the plaintiffs in both furious at the triumph of Col. Polk; and Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Madisonian.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 48.]

WASHINGTON: FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1845.

yet they never assail each other! The inference is that the Globe is yet opposed to Annex-CHRONICLE. ation, but puts on a garb of hypocrisy, as the best means to injure its advocates.

The following extracts are taken from the leading editorial of the last Post, the great ally of the Globe: THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The annexation of Texas is consummated, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, by the adoption of the scheme of Mr. Milton Brown, a leading Whig member from Transessee. To this scheme many Democrats from the North have been found so torak as to assent—and unfortunately enough to carry the bill through the House. In this State, we are happy to say, the Democratic delegation of N. York stood nearly two to one against it. In Maine, the proportion is even still greater. Would that we could say the same of Ohio and Pennsylvania! of New Hampshire, Indiana, and Illinois!

But all this fades into insignificance compared to free and slave States. In regard to this part of the case, this bill is a combination of fraud and oppression. It has been obtained by an audacious, unscrupulous and tyrannical use of the power of a majority, on the one hand, and on the other, while it fraudulently holds out the idea of a compromise between the free and slave interests, in point of fact seized Texas, and the whole of Texas, for the sole benefit

In the first place, the 36th parallel of latitude is taken as the line above which free States are to exist. But Texas does not reach that line by at least a hundred and fifty miles; not one square foot of terri-tory, north of the 36th parallel—not one square foot if any thing like good Government or it of free territory—will be acquired by the annexation of Texas, on the basis of this bill.

In regard to the vast territory lying south of the line—in other words, the whole of Texas proper—a similar fraud is practised. The five States as large as New York, which may be carved out of this territory, are to be annexed on a free or slave basis, according as they see fit themselves. Texas is, and must
be peopled almost exclusively by slaveholders—by
emigrants from the southern and southwestern States; and thus, according to this very fair plan, after being, by this bill, peopled by slaveholders, and well stocked with slaves, the new States are to have the option left them of coming into the Union as free or as slave States. In a word, by this bill five slave States are add-

ed to this confederacy.
So gross an outrage has not been perpetrated since the formation of the government. By a mere majority vote, without any consultation of the people themselves, by a Congress elected without the stightest reference to the question, the basis of the com-pact is entirely changed. A foreign nation incorporated into this republic, the representation of property enormously extended, the blight and mildew of slavery, under the auspices of the Federal Government fastened upon a new and vast territory, the far greater proportion of which is yet unsettled, and the whole substantial power of the country forever transferred to the slave-holding States. By no such measures, in no such spirit, was this Union established. By no such measures, in no such spirit can it be maintained. the power of a majority—thus entirely disregard not only the wishes, but the rights of the minority; if this thing can with impunity be accomplished, it is idle to suppose that for any great length of time, this

In regard to the manner in which it has been brought about, but little need now be said. The northern whigs who, with loud protestations of hos-This light is varied every four minutes by a strong ash, which is preceded and followed by a short in-Texas," will probably have little comfort in the fact, hat the bill just passed is the offspring of one of their own party. The northern and western democrats who have voted for it, deserve and will, we the forlorn hope; his tenure of power is most preca

government will answer the purposes for which it

3. A revolving light on Cape Perturate at the westhe law of the land, nor can it ever be, if the legisla-

we cannot stand under the responsibility, partial or entire, of any such bill as this. Nor can the bill ble; Texas weak and itself stand even if it should pass the Senate without better time to 1000? 15 power against it, will treat it with as little ceremony as the minority has just been handled

The (Federal) N. Y. American is almost as furious as the Post, in its condemnation of the passage of the Texas measure:

The dough faces from New York, who voted for this resolution, we thus mark with black lines, the

Zadoc Pratt,

Jeremiah Russell, Wm. J. Hubbell, Chesselden Ellis.

Pennsylvania went in black for Slavery-tariff ught Pennsylvania! The South says we will let alone the duties on your iron and coal, and Pennsyltend the Area of Slavery! Drop ye Democrats of the Quaker land, drop the honest drab, and take the livery of your deeds-black, black as hell

Last night's Globe contained the following

" In 1842 we printed a pamphlet giving a succinct history of the manner in which the printing of the "compendium of the sixth census" was taken from ation of Texas. Referred to the Committee on Fo-"compendium of the sixth census was take time it reign Affairs, us and given to the Madisonian, about the time it reign Affairs.

Mr. WOOI changed editors, and came over to the support (?) of Mr. Tyler. We sent a copy of this pamphiet to each member of Congress, and one copy to the Committee on Claims of Claims, with our account. We did not keep a Mr. W. copy for ourselves. Last year we ascertained that one-half of the copy filed with the Committee of ferred t Claims had been taken away. We then procured a copy from the Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, and that has isappeared very mysteriously.

If any member of Congress, or any other person,

We have merely to say that if the pamphlet criminis in effecting the downfall of its cherish- states that the "compendium," or any thing else ed hopes, still burns in secret, and is destined to the Globe ever had, or had ever applied for, was break out into a raging flame on the first favora- taken from it and given to the Madisonian since

vor of immediate Annexation-after proclaim- This was a portion of the printing which the ing itself in favor of "mediate," in opposition Globe got by bribery. Mr. Webster, when he to "immediate" Annexation, and absolutely as. learned what had been done, revoked the act of sails Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun for their hos- the bribed officer, took the job from the Globe, He and they said that if they ever had the power it

Being thus disappointed, we learn that the Foreign The principal ally of the Globe has been, and Globe refused to pay the bribe of \$3500, which

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, January 28, 1845. HENRY W. Rogers, Esq., of New York, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.
No. 70. The United States, rs. A. Hodge and L. Pierce. In error to the Circuit Court of the United

States of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of

No. 42. Philip Hickey, et al , plaintiffs in error, re

TEXAS VIEWS OF THE LONDON

"The imports of Texas amount only to \$700,000 per mnum.—Whig paper.

The friends of Texas should not, and we be lieve that they do not, wish to promote its introduction into the American Union by deception of any kind. Admit, then, that the above statement is correct, (of which, however, we are not sure,) and the argument for its annexation still rests upon bases of an imperishable character. A country as large as all France, and with a better climate, must have capabilities of population and increase, in such a state as it is now, that will soon render it a valuable market for American manufactures. The rapidity with which Ohio settled-with which Tennessee and Kentucky settled-affords proofs of the most striking character of how great would be the augmentation of population in a few years, were the security afforded by her annexation added to her actual position.

It is in vain to say the same population would exist in the United States. Population increases according to the means of subsistence. Men knew this long before Malthus elucidated the proposition in an elaborate work, and by an accumulation of statistical facts. The gene if any thing like good Government existed, was strong proof of this truth. Malthus made clear by logical reasoning and facts what observant men knew before. He also showed the principle by which a check was given to population in older and more populous communities.

In these remarks we are by no means to be anderstood as approving some of the conclusions drawn by Malthus, and which seemed to him the most important from his premises. We do not concur that either Government or individuals ought to neglect to take care of the poor, lest a superabundance of inhabitants should exceed the means of subsistence. For much of his facts, and some of his reasoning, Malthus is entitled to immortal credit; in some of his deductions he was thoroughly erroneous, as has been satisfactorily proven.

The London Weekly Chronicle, under the head, "Texas, Mexico, and the United States,"

" There is, however, a strong feeling in the North apon this question, (Annexation.) The late vote of the Congress must not be misconstrued. It indicates distrust to Santa Anna," not indifference to the matter in dispute, or indisposition to risk another attempt upon Texas, provided the Congress could be sure that the funds voted would be properly applied. But the present President is known to be a perfect sieve where money is concerned; and such is the feeling hardly been a successful "movement" in Mexico, the level of the sea. It may be seen about twenty doubt not, receive very deliberate attention from rious, and it would require nothing but a combined their constituents. Much yet remains to be done-this bill is not yet movement in the North, to drive him from the

"In the mean time Mr. Polk has can Mexico is divided; European interference most improbable; Texas weak and not unwilling. Was there ever a

"The honest soul! Talk of Texas pirates and tWe have introduced the italics in this instance.

Twenty-Eighth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1845.

STURGEON presented a petition from Cadwalla der Evans, of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to make an appropriation to en-able him to make certain improvements in the steam boiler to prevent its explosion. Also, one from Wil ham A. Wright, of the same place, praying Con

gress to purchase the right of this invention.

Mr. S. concurred in the views of the petitioners. and considered that it was the duty of Congress to encourage such improvements in those dangerous yet necessary and useful engines. He moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. DICKINSON presented a remonstrance from citizens in the State of New York against the annexation of Texas. Referred to the Committee on Fo-

Mr. BREESE presented a memorial from 29 citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, against the annex-

WOODBURY presented the petition of Alexander Taite, for relief. Referred to the Committee

Mr. WALKER presented the petition of Joseph Nourse, praying Congress to grant him relief. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BARROW, from the Military Committee,

was instructed to make a favorable report on a bill which was referred to them, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appropriate, out of by law, the sum of \$25,000 for the erection of suitae buildings at Pass Christian to accommodate the

United States troops stationed at that point.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of certain drawbacks on duty paid into the Treasury, made an adverse report. The committee did not know of just evidence of such claims. He asked, and was granted, that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

representatives in Congress to their efforts to procure the passage of a law for the reduction of postage, also a petition declaring that they are in favor of the tariff laws of 1841; also, one rom the same body against the annexation of Texas. lutious be read and referred to the Committee on

Mr. EVANS moved to take up the Senate bill No 31, in relation to receipts and disbursements of Treasury notes, and for providing for the payment of the evidence of public debt in certain cases, which was read a third time and passed.

A bill amendatory to an act to change the time for olding the circuit and districts courts in lowa, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. ASHLEY asked leave to introduce a bill sup plementary to an act making appropriations of the proceeds of the public lands; and to grant pre-emp tion rights to settlers on those lands in the year 1841 Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. A joint resolution for the relief of Francis Stokes

A bill for the relief of the heirs of John Hart, de ceased, was read twice and referred to the Commit The resolution calling for information in regard to making contracts for removing the Choctaw

considered, as he was in the receipt of several private communications on that subject since he introduced the resolution. He was anxious to give those comnunications a proper consideration, and to seek for all information in regard to it that may be obtained Mr. WALKER said he did not see why it should not be discussed now, as all the information regard-ing that subject was already before the Senate. The

resolution was not considered.

A bill authorizing the sale of certain lots of land in the town of Payersburg and Corgansville in the State of Ohio, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BAYARD asked to postpone the previous orders to take up Senate bill No. 91, providing for the enlistment of boys in the Navy—not agreed to.

A bill for the relief of William Allen was read

The bill making an alteration in the rates of post age was called up, and was under consideration wher our Reporter left the Senate.

twice and referred to the Commiltee on the Pos

HOUSE OF REPRESEN PATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1845. Mr. A. C. DODGE, the Delegate from Iowa, pre people of that Territory to the State constitution recently formed; also an abstract of the census of

The States were called, and several resolutions of inquiry were submitted and agreed to.

THE REPORTERS. Mr. HOUSTON moved to reconsider the vote by which a resolution was passed yesterday, ordering "all papers" belonging to, and printed by order of the House, to be regularly placed on the Reporter's desks; and the question having been taken, the result was—yeas 67, noes 41. No quorum having voted, the subject was cons

dered of sufficient importance to call the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Before responding to his Mr. ADAMS inquired of the Chair whether it was designed to furnish all the Reporters, he believ-

ed there were fifteen [A voice: "Thirty"] with the matter printed for the House. The SPEAKER replied that he knew nothing farher than the words of the resolution. Mr. ADAMS asked whether the Chair did not unlerstand it; and

The SPEAKER rejoined, that the gentleman from Massachusetts was as capable of forming an opinio [The "papers" proposed to be placed on the Reporter's desks, are bills, reports, and resolutions, fur-

nished to the members.]

The result of the call was announced—yeas 119, mays 32-and so the resolution was reconsidered. SECURITY TO TRAVELLERS.

Mr. TIBBATTS presented the memorial of Thor S. Halderman and 113 other citizens of the Missis ippi Valley, praying that Congress may, at as early a iday as practicable, pass the bill of the House of Representatives, No. 71, entitled a bill to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of steamboats, approved July 9th, 1838, which was referred to the commit tee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

WESTERN RIVERS AND HARBORS. Mr. TIBBATTS gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill making appropriation for the improvement of certain western rivers and

Mr. DARRAGH, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to provide for the adjustment and settlement of

claims of American citizens upon the republic of Committee on Foreign Affairs. APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. CHAP-MAN yesterday, was taken up, viz :

Resolved. That is the appointments to affice under the government of the Urited States, the members of this House consider that each State and Territory ought to have its due proportion according to the population thereof, as far as may be found practication.

A bill from the House of Representatives making public interest; and that the appointments hereafter to be made ought so to be regulated as to equalize the proportion among the States and Territories as aforesaid Mr. ADAMS having expressed a desire to debate the resolution, it was ordered to lie over.

OREGON. A motion was made that the House resolve itself referred nto a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill to organize the Territorial Government of Oregon.

Mr. ADAMS said that the House, several days on the subject of Oregon, and which had been sent to the Senate for its concurrence; and yesterday a re-solution was passed, with a vote of only four in the negative, calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to this House the state of the negotiation between this country and Great Britain. His object in rising was to ask the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. A. V. Brown) whether he intended to drive through this bill without waiting for the in-formation to which he had alluded.

Mr. BROWN, in reply, remarked that he had no desire to drive this or any other measure; but he had names of special heirs, for the ped that the House would act on this subject without some objections which were raised to the original form delay. He did not consider that the deliberation of of the bill. The bill was then read a third time and known it. He said that Mr. Voorhees, in his lifetime, this body depended on the information referred to, or passed. the work of Mr. Greenbow; but if members thought proper to wait for either, it was not for him to com

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to organize the territorial government of Oregon, and for other purposes. The bill proposes that, after its passage, all the country belonging to the United States lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and bounded on

the south by the forty-second, and on the north by the forty-fourth degree and forty minutes of north latibe established, a general assembly to be organized— as soon as there shall be five thousand free white male inhabitants over the age of twenty one years they shall have authority to elect representatives from the counties, townships, and districts; one for every five hundred inhabitants—the term of the representative to be two years. The General Assembly to consist ing read was objected to by of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives-the former to consist of five members, to be elected by the representatives. A delegate in Congress is allowed. The President of the United States is authorized and required to cause to be erected, at uitable places, a line of stockade forts and blockouses, not exceeding five in number, from some point on the Missouri river, on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains, and to cause fortifications to be erected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river. Six hundred and forty acres of land to be granted to every white male in-habitant who shall cultivate the same for five years to every married man, in addition, one hundred and sixty acres to his wife, and the like quantity to the father for each child under the age of eighteen years he may have, or which may be born within Mr. DUNCAN, in the commencement of his re-

marks, alluded to the question as having been promi ent in the Presidential election. On the banners of the Democracy was not merely the inscription. "All of Oregon;" and this great issue was decided at the ballot-boxes—the people wanted possession of the territory, and the protection which our laws afforded extended over it—and this obtained, they would not care how long negotiations might be extended or delayed. The soil was extended or delayed. The soil was extended or delayed. The soil was extended for the protection of the protection of the people wanted possession of the ballot-boxes the people wanted possession of the ballot-boxes the people wanted possession of the ballot-boxes the people wanted possession of the state of the Union, and without debate, passed the had been mistaken in his supposition. He still per the ballot-boxes the people wanted possession of the ballot-boxes the people wanted possession of the state of the Union, and without debate, passed the had been mistaken in his supposition. He still per the ballot-boxes the ball been mistaken in his supposition. He still per the ballot-boxes the ball been mistaken in his supposition. He still per the ballot-boxes the ball been mistaken in his supposition. He still per the ballot-boxes the b "Polk, Dallas, and Oregon," but on many of them would not care how long negotiations might be ex-tended or delayed. The soil was extremely fertile ts vales ever green and ever growing, its hills clothed with timber, and its mountains pregnant with valuable minerals; its scenery was magnificent, and its streams and rivers contained the choicest fish. Oregon comprised an area of five hundred thousand quare miles, and was capable of maintaining a pop plation of twenty millions of people. We had a clear title to this territory-Great Britain knew it, and she did not expect to own a single foot, but only claimed the right which she now enjoyed by treaty. He gave a history of the discovery, exploration, etc., and entitled to the floor.

as his hour expired before he concluded his arguMr. HARDIN appealed to the gentleman to yield, ment, he said that he would write out and publish for the purpose indicated; but

Mr. JARNAGIN begged that it might not then be this speech entire; and show the absolute necessity of taking Oregon, and extending the ægis of our laws over it, to prevent our valuable fisheries, timber, and furs from being made the spoil of the world; he would speak of the subject also in a military point of view, as connected with the power and the designs of Great Britain. There were in the territory upwards of five hundred thousand Indians, who, being naturally hostile to us, could, at the instance of the Northwest Company and the British Government, at any time be let loose in all their fury. It was absolutely necessary, he again repeated, that we should possess Oregon, and fence it in from all intruders.

Mr BELSER trusted that before the termination

TWHOLE NO. 2025.

of this week, the bill will have been sent to the Senate of the United States. This great measure he admitted, had an important bearing on the destiny of the Republic. Although it was more likely to involve us in a war than that of Texas, yet it was the duty of the American Representatives to ascertain first, whether they were right, and, secondly, if war should be the consequence, then it would become their duty to take upon themselves the burder Great Britain had no title to any portion of the territory; and had it not been for the negotiation or ad missions of this Government, she would not now be contending for it. In his opinion, we had the power to go as far as she had, and this bill proposed no more. He argued the necessity of extending ou not only citizens, but the humblest citizen, be he upon the shores of the Pacific or the Atlantic, and wherever found; and gave his hearty assent to the donation principle contained in the bill, which secured to the settler a home upon soil that would soon be come his own, and contribute materially to the per

manent settlement and existence of the territory.

Mr. BOWLIN succeeded to the floor, and spoke of the history of Great Britain with regard to her accession of power. Her military posts had been es tablished with such policy as ultimately to command the commerce of the world, so that if any nation should dare revolt at her authority, she could demolish it at a blow. Her march was for universal empire-she was on our borders at the North and South

THURSDAY, January 30, 1845. A message was received from the House of Rep-resentatives making appropriation for certain fortifi-

Also, an act making appropriations for revolutiona-Mr. HUNTINGTON moved that the vacancy in the Committee on Commerce be filled by appointment of the Chair. He also moved that the vacancy in the committee on Pensions be filled in the same manner. Mr. DICKINSON presented a petition from the

Mr. BENTON presented a petition from inhabi-tants of Alleghany county, State of Maryland, pray-ing Congress to suspend the operation of the 8th section of the existing treaty of joint occupation of the Mr. WHITE made a report from the Committee on Indian Affairs, providing for a more accurate survey of the boundaries of Indian territories. The re-

port was ordered to be printed. Mr. MOREHEAD presented a memorial from the county of Hamilton, Ohio, praying that the circuit and district courts of the United States be removed

Mr. ATCHISON from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads made a favorable report for the relief of Sarah Leavenworth. Mr. HANNEGAN moved that when the Senate

adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next-agreed Mr. BAYARD from the Committee on Naval Affairs to whom was referred a joint resolution in rela-tion to work commenced at Memphis, reported in fa-vor of it. He also submitted from the same Com-

appropriations for certain revolutionary claims, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims. A bill making appropriation for the services of the

A bill making appropriation for certain fortifica-tion of the United States from the commencement of the fiscal year in 1845 to the year 1846, was read and

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone the previous orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up Se that any officer of the United States Navy going into ago, passed a bill providing for the purchase of books any foreign port at which no United States Consul resided, be empowered to execute all the functions of U. States Consul at such port. The amendment was agreed, and the bill thus amended was read twice and

ordered to be engrossed. Mr. EVANS proposed that Senate bill No. 88, be taken up, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out of any moneys in his bands not otherwise provided for by law, the sum of \$365 to the legal representatives of James Bell; which was agreed to .-

Mr. HUNTINGTON asked and was granted by the direction of the President, made a contract leave to take up Senate bill No. 66, in relation to with Mr. Zabriskie for timber, and that the contract Revenue Cutters. He offered an amendment which had been sold and the proceeds divided between them. the passage of this bill, be either built or purchased contract? I told him there was no such contract in

Mr. BAYARD called up Senate bill No. 77, con-cerning the appointment of Assistant Surgeons and ment which was not legal and right. He stated that Assistant Pursers in the Navy. The provisions re-lating to these appointments crovide that there shall been long seeking for an opportunity to re-lating to these appointments crovide that there shall been long seeking for an opportunity to re-venge himself on the President for the course he government, to be called the Oregon territory. A government, to be called the Oregon territory. A government of pursued in keeping him out of office, and that error and secretarylto be appointed for five years, who shall reside west of the Rocky Mountains; courts to be established, a general assembly and all future appointment of Pursues in the navy shall be taken from the Assistant Pursue. the navy shall be taken from the Assistant Porsers, and that no person be admitted as an Assistant Pur- would be summoned who knew any thing about it ser whose age shall be less than 21 years or more He said, further, that Mr Voorhers had told him than 35 years, and who shall not be previously examined and found able to keep a regular set of books. paid to a friend of his, and he strongly suspected that One of the provisions of this bill requires that Chap-

ing read was objected to by
Mr. CRITTENDEN, who took strong ground against it, when, after some explanation in it by Mr. Bayard.

the Post Office bill; which was agreed to.

Before, however, proceeding to the consideration Mr. SIMMONS made a report from the Commissioner of Patents, providing for the printing of 10,-000 copies of his report on patents, including those had never spoken to Mr. Zabriskie in relation to it on agricultural matters. An amendment was offered

The bill modifying the rates of postage was then

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Yesterday after our paper was put to press, the say what those circumstances were, and I did not House, after going into a Committee of the Whole on think it necessary to ask him, for I was convinced that

copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents ought to have received the money," or words to this ere ordered to be printed. Mr. HARDIN moved that the House resolve itself

Mr. THOMPSON declined to acquiesce, preferring that the bill for the organization of Oregon should be disposed of first. He then delivered his views, and be disposed of first. He then delivered his views, and expressed his regret that now that the excitement growing out of the Texas question had somewhat subsided, there appeared to be so little attention with regard to this, which he conceived to be fraught with consequences of far deeper interest. He denied that it was a sectional measure. If the territory was a part of our country, it was as much a Southern as a Northern operation. However, making senting that it was a settled in question. However, public sentiment was settled in clation to it; and, in the last canvass, Texas and Oregon occupied as large a space as any other sub-jects upon which the people were called upon to decide. But what they were now called upon to deter-mine was, was this our territory, and could we, con-sistently with treaties heretofore made, and the Convitution of the United States, extend the protection f our laws over Oregon? They were to decide how far they could go without committing a breach of ex-isting treaties. From the data which he read to the m mittee, he contended that England never claimed, in her negotiations with us, anything else but the advantages or rights appertaining to trade. In 1814, when Astoria was delivered up by the British, Lord Castlereagh admitted that the territory was in our posession; and by the Florida treaty of 1819, we derived from Spain a clear and full title from the fortysecond to the fifty-tourth degree and forty minutes of north latitude. In accordance with the treaties of 1818 and 1827, we could, without a violation of either, exercise jurisdiction over the territory. As the British had, under existing arrangements, merely trading advantages and the navigation of the rivers, bayous, and creeks, we would not be guity of bad faith, as we would not affect their righ s, but, as was our duty, protect our own citizens, and by the appointment of mag stra'es to suppress vice, pro-mote their virtue and happiness. In view of this, in h.s. opinion, it would be a stigma on our national honor were we not to extend that protection to our

prople to which they were justly entitled.

Mr. McCLERNAND reviewed the conventions of 1818 and 1827, and insisted that their object was not the sovereignty or domain of Oregon, but trade, commerce, fisheries, and navigation, as contradis-tinguished from the rights of sovereignty and empire. He demonstrated that we had possession of that ter-ritory prior to 1818. At the treaty of Gheut, in 1814, it was stipulated that all places taken by either country should be restored to the other; and, in accordance with this provision, Astoria, which had been taken by the British in the late war, was reacquiescence of Great Britain herself that our claim was just. By the treaty of Neotka, England was prevented from claiming Oregon, and this was admitted in the c ntemporaneous explanations of that treaty by her most distinguished statesmen. Russia on the North, Mexico on the South, and the United check to her ambitious designs, and boldly assert our rights, and maintain them, to the territory over which the bill proposes to extend our laws. He spoke of our indubitable title to Oregon, until the expiration of the hour to which he was limited by the spoke of the hour to which not, therefore, one of boundary, but juri He depicted the geographical advantages of Oregon, its products, etc. and future prospects of commerce and greatness; and concluded by speaking of the de-signs of Great Britain with regard to political supre-

Mr. OWEN, before acting upon this bill, contend-Mr. OWEN, before acting upon this only cohenned that we should first give notice, through the Executive, to Great Britain, of our intention to occupy and extend our laws over Oregon, according to the joint resolution of 1827. He was not disposed to joint resolution of 1827. He was not 'disposed to sneak into the possession of the territory, but, as it belonged to us, to go into it openly and in the face of day.

A single year would effect the spirit of the notice.

State of New York against the annexation of Texas. He would not, however, offer any amendment to the bill, nor interpose opposition. If the bill should pass, he would call up the resolution heretofore introduced by him, requiring the notice to Great Britain to be given; believing that the passage of the bill morally bound them to pass the re-olutions also. And this was what he arose, on the present occasion, to say.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL coincided with the gen-

tleman from Indians; and he expressed the hope that gentlemen would not, under the presumption that our title to the territory was established long ago, before the name of Oregon was known to nine-tenths of the people of this country—whatever the title, and however it might be developed at a subsequent time -violate the good faith which ought to exist in Christendom, and beyond it, by doing that which the

A message was received from the President of the Mr. INGERSOLL, as it probably related to the subject under debate, moved that the Committee rise;

which motion prevailed, and The SPEAKER having resumed the Chair, The message was read.

There was not a little laughter, and much disap-

pointment, when it was discovered that the mess covered resolutions passed by the Legislature of Illi-The House again went into Committee, and Mr. INGERSOLL resumed and concluded his re-

marks, saying, in conclusion, that the bill was premature and a bad move. Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, obtained the floor, and was speaking in favor of the hill, with a slight modifi-cation, when we left the Capitol.

day's proceedings of the House of Representatives, a statement made by Mr. Eugene McDonald in relation to a contract said to have been made by the acting chief of the Bureau of Construction with J. C. Zabriskie, which, without explanation, is colculated unjustly to injure certain persons there in named; and I teel it to be my duty, without any solicitation from any one, masmuch as reference is made to me by the writer for some of the facts, to correct a misapprehension on his part of what was said by me on the subject. Shortly after the commencement of the present session of Congress, the writer called at my office and After which he offered an amendment, striking out inquired if I knew any thing of a certain contract the words "legal representatives," and inserting the made with Mr. Zabriskie for timber. I informed purpose of meeting him that I did not; that no such contract had been made by the Secretary of the Navy or I should have had communicated to him, confidentially, that he had

was agreed to, that no revenue cutter, from and after He inquired whether Mr. Henshaw had signed this without appropriation be first made by law. The the office of the Scretary of the Navy. He asked bill thus amended, was read a third and ordered to be if I thought Mr Henshaw had been implicated in the matter? I answered that he certainly had not friend to be the Navy Agent, Major Scott. I replied that it was impossible; that I had always regarded Major Scott as a very correct man, and above all suspicion; and I advised him to be very careful how he made such a statement respecting him, as the least imputation, even without a shadow of foundation in truth, might be the means of causing his rejection by ent on the table, and proceed to the consideration of the Senate, before which body his re-nomination was then pending.
Shortly after he left the office, Major Scott came in,

when I stated to him what had transpired. He denied most posititively having had any thing to do in the matter of the alleged contract; and stated that he or any other contract, and was very much exasperaand agreed to providing for the printing of 20,000 ted at hearing that his conduct had been at all extra copies, omitting the list of patents, 500 copies questioned. I think I saw Mr. McDonald on of which are to be appropriated for the use of the that or the next evening, and told him that Major Scott had disclaimed all participation in the matter, and that I was perfectly satisfied that taken up, and was under discussion when our Re-porter left the Senate. He said he had suspected him, and that, from other collateral circumstances, he believed that he must be the friend referred to by Mr. Voorhees. He did not

This I believe is, in brief, the substance of what nto a Committee of the Whole on the state of the transpired between Mr McDonald and myself in relation to this matter. The motion prevailed, and the gentleman moved to say that he would willingly make a misstatement that the bill for the organization of Oregon Territory be laid aside, and that the committee proceed to the consideration of that for the reduction of postage.

The CHAIRMAN said that the motion could not be entertained the results and the motion could not be entertained the results and the motion could not be entertained. be entertained, the gentleman from Mississippi being ry which might otherwise be done to innocent per-

Ons. I am, very respectfully, &c.
A. THO. SMITH.
WASHINGTON, January 29, 1845.